(c) From January, 1991 to 31st July, 1991 Histo-salpino graph (HSG) test have been carried out on 63 patients. Since no separate appointment register is maintained for this test, it is not possible to give figure about patients to whom date was given twice during the said period.

(d) and (e). Efforts are made to see that the Histo-salpingo-graph(HSG) test are not postponed. But in case it is not avoidable, the patient is informed and another date is given. The postponment due to medical reasons stated above cannot be helped.

**"Pollution by Automobiles"**

2634. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of pollution caused by vehicles in the cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to check the pollution; and

(c) the names of the cities in Rajasthan which are most affected by vehicular pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. Vehicular exhaust is the major source of air pollution in areas having high traffic density. It is estimated that in metropolitan cities the contribution of vehicular exhausts to the air pollution levels ranges from 50 to 60 per cent.

The Central Pollution Control Board has carried out as survey of Vehicular Pollution in 12 metropolitan cities. According to this survey the growth rate in the number of vehicles ranges from about 2 to 6 per cent.

(b) The steps taken to check pollution include:

(1) Gross emission standards for all types of on-the-road vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, and these have come into force from March 1, 1990.

(2) The Ministry of Surface Transport have advised the various state transport directorates to enforce the gross emission standards.

(3) Every manufacturer of motor vehicles is required to submit the prototype of the vehicles manufactured for test by an agency specified by the government, and give a certificate of conformity of production on the compliance of the provisions of the Rules, including emission standards. The provision has come into effect from April 1, 1991.

(4) The mass emission standards for vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The standards for petrol driven vehicles have come into force from April 1, 1991, and the standards for diesel driven vehicles shall come into force from April 1, 1992.

(5) The Petroleum Industry has been asked to bring down the lead content in petrol to 0.15 gms/litre, by 1993.

(6) The Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun, is preparing a report on a long term vehicular emission strategy in the country.

(7) The Central Pollution Control Board has constituted an expert committee in March, 1991 to evolve mass emission standards for vehicles (both petrol and diesel driven) for the period 1995 and 2000 and to identify the nature of changes required in engine design, including any devices to be installed, to meet the proposed standards.

(8) The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, is engaged in developing an indigenous catalytic convertor for controlling exhaust emissions for on-the-road vehicles.

(9) Public awareness complains about vehicular pollution have been launched.

(c) The cities which are most affected by automobile exhaust pollution are Delhi followed by Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta and Ahmedabad. In Rajasthan, Jaipur is the only city that was studied in the survey. The ambient air quality levels in Jaipur were found to be within the prescribed standards.

**"Pollution Control Devices for Chambal River"**

2635. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drainage water, human excreta and other effluents discharged from factories of Kota are being released into the river Chambal;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken and results achieved therefrom;

(c) whether an sewerage scheme was also approved for the purpose;

(d) if so, the estimated cost thereof and the amount spent so far thereon; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be completed; and

(f) the reasons for delay in not completing the scheme within the stipulated time, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board is regularly monitoring the effluent quality as well as Chambal river water quality to ensure that the effluent discharged conforms to the limits laid down by the Board. A time-bound action plan has been drawn up for control of pollution in consultation with the State Governments and a Notification has been issued under with the State Governments and a Notification has been issued under which polluting units are required to meet the standards by December 31, 1991.

(c) to (f). For formulating a Municipal waste water management scheme for Kota to prevent poilution of river Chambal, Central Pollution Control Board has released two instalments of Rs. 5 lacs each to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board on 21.12.90 and 2.4.91 respectively for preparing a feasibility report. The report would include estimation of cost for providing sewage interception, diversion and treatment.

[*English*]

**Slow Progress of Non-Formal Education Projects in Orissa**

2636. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: